Remarks

Claim objections

Claims 1-20, 23 and 25-27 were objected to. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23 and 25-27 have been amended to recite the first, second and third sections of code as requested. It is submitted that claims 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 18 and 20 require no amendment in this regard.

Claim rejections 35 USC § 112

Claims 21 and 22 have been cancelled without prejudice, rendering moot the rejection of these claims.

Claim 24 has been amended to clarify that the visible frame is adapted to be modified in response to events received in "the stream of dynamically generated code" for which there is antecedent basis in the claim. Support for this amendment is to be found at page 13, lines 14-20.

Claim rejections 35 USC § 101

Claims 21 and 22 have been cancelled without prejudice, rendering moot the rejection of these claims.

Claims 26 and 27 have been amended to recite "a computer-readable medium encoded with instructions ...", rendering these claims statutory in line with MPEP 2106.01, section I.

Claim rejections 35 USC § 103

Claim 1 has been amended to clarify that the stream of code in the second section of code is an open-ended stream of code.

Lok does not disclose sending over the network to the client computer a second section of code as an open-ended stream which includes event notifications generated dynamically by the server in response to said telephony equipment.

Instead, Lok discloses sending event notifications in discrete messages, not as part of a stream of code. The messages are handled by the message-oriented middleware (MOM) which operates in an asynchronous manner. As explained in paragraph [0065] of Lok: "The use of MOM 410 as the transport backbone to send and receive events and data to and from the CC Portal to the call center components and passing them on to the clients, is a key enabling factor of the current system."

In paragraph [0067] Lok states: "In the CC Portal of the current system, separate events are handled as discrete messages by the MOM 410 architecture. Therefore, when an event is received it will be sent to the CC Portal without buffering or without waiting for the other events to arrive. The MOM 410 is thus suitable for applications with long transaction lifetimes, such as a telephone conversation" [emphasis added].

According to Lok, therefore, the key to message handling is the use of an asynchronous transport mechanism sending discrete messages to components. A discrete message has a beginning and an end and is therefore explicitly not an open-ended stream of code as required by amended claim 1, since each message is self-contained and stands alone. In contrast, an open-ended stream of code is not composed of stand-alone, discrete messages.

This difference leads to an important technical distinction. Lok's softphone client (along with each other component of Lok's system) must be continuously looking out for new messages, and it does this by employing a message listener which monitors a queue in the MOM 410, as shown in Fig. 35. This leads to precisely the shortcoming described at page 1 of the present application, namely that security is compromised by having to open ports to listen for messages.

In contrast, by including event notifications in an open-ended stream of code as claimed in claim 1, this code can be continually and incrementally loaded by the browser software without having to look for new messages with a listening service.

It is pointed out for completeness that Ingrassia similarly fails to teach such an open-ended stream of code as a second section of code, since Ingrassia also relies on the notification of discrete event messages to a call center session control module on the

client, and this call center session control module in turn updates such discrete events, not received as part of an open-ended stream, in ActiveX telephony controls (not a browser per se).

Accordingly, the prior art fails to teach the claimed feature of sending an open-ended stream of code to the client, and thus the combination of references fails to teach each and every feature of the claimed invention.

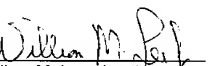
All of the other independent claims have been amended in line with Claim 1 to recite an open-ended stream of code as the second section of code, and accordingly the same arguments apply to these independent claims and, by extension, to each of the dependent claims which includes at a minimum the same distinguishing features.

In view of the amendments and arguments made herein, the applicants respectfully request the Examiner withdraw the rejections, and allow the application.

An appropriate Petition for Extension of Time is also submitted herewith.

January 10, 2008

Respectfully submitted,



William M. Lee, Jr.
Registration No. 26,935
Barnes & Thornburg LLP
P.O. Box 2786
Chicago, Illinois 60690-2786
(312) 214-4800
(312) 759-5646 (fax)